

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
14 August 2003 (14.08.2003)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 03/067084 A1

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: **F03G 7/00**

(21) International Application Number: **PCT/KR03/00279**

(22) International Filing Date: **8 February 2003 (08.02.2003)**

(25) Filing Language: **Korean**

(26) Publication Language: **English**

(30) Priority Data:
10-2002-0007597 8 February 2002 (08.02.2002) KR
10-2003-0006493 30 January 2003 (30.01.2003) KR

(71) Applicant and

(72) Inventor: **KIM, Jin Do [KR/KR]**; 4-510 Bo-kwang APT,
440 Kuro-dong, Kuro-Gu, 152-050 Seoul (KR).

(81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU,
AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU,

CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KZ, LC, LK,
LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX,
MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG,
SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC,
VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.

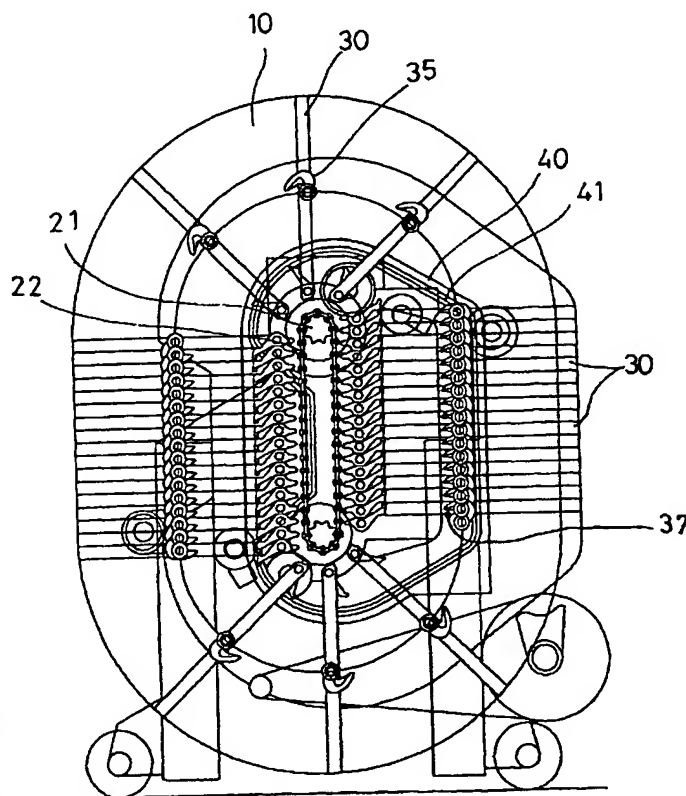
(84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GH, GM,
KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW),
Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM),
European patent (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE,
ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK,
TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ,
GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

— with international search report

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: **MACHINE FOR GENERATING POWER**



(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to a machine for generating power which provides an infinite power by rotating weights continuously and unlimitedly by means of gravity of the earth and the moment due to differences in the center of gyration, and which plays a part of substitute energy sources for drained resources, maximizing the efficiency of energy and providing free energy for poor countries at low cost.

WO 03/067084 A1

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

MACHINE FOR GENERATING POWER

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a machine for
5 generating power which provides an infinite power by
rotating weights continuously and unlimitedly by means of
gravity of the earth and the moment due to differences in
the center of gyration.

More particularly, the present invention relates to
10 a machine for generating power, by using the method of
applying an apparatus for increasing energy given from
the outside, using the principle and method of an
apparatus for increasing energy to realize a perpetual-
motion machine having the utility value, and by
15 generating and creating rotational energy and electric
energy necessary in general industries and vehicles,
vessels or air crafts without energy supply from the
outside and without causing any pollution.

20 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Conventionally, a perpetual-motion machine means a
machine for generating energy by perpetual operation and
converting all energy into work.

It has been generally concluded that the

realization of the perpetual-motion machine is impossible, and it is a consistent tendency that the perpetual-motion machine is impossible in the existing scientific view.

However, world has taken great pains to work out
5 countermeasures to the drain of natural resources such as fossil fuels.

Also, use of atomic nuclear energy to prepare for the shortage of fossil fuels resulted in a great amount of scrapped materials. Accordingly, side effects
10 destroying the natural world such as radioactivity, air contamination and acid rain have been caused.

On the other hand, the efficiency of existing energy sources such as solar heat, wind power, tidal power and water power was too low in view of the costs
15 for installation.

Therefore, the national gap between haves and have-nots of energy and technical developments deepens international conflicts.

20 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The object of the present invention is to create an unlimited power which has been a long-cherished desire of human beings.

Another object of the present invention is to

provide a perpetual-motion machine which conserves the environment of the earth and which does not produce contaminants but plays a part of substitute energy sources for drained resources.

5 Another object of the present invention is to provide power which may maximize the efficiency of energy and provide free energy for poor countries at low costs.

10 To achieve the above objects, the machine for generating power according to the present invention comprises:

frames provided on both sides of the machine to support various parts of the machine;

shafts axially connected to chain sprockets on both sides of upper and lower parts of the frames;

15 rail levers having rail grooves and rotating with chains combined as gear with the chain sprockets by attachment;

cam frames having guide grooves in about D-shape and provided on both sides of the inside of the frames;

20 weights falling away from the center of gyration according to the shape of the rail grooves and adding the gravity and the moment, with roll pins being fitted in the rail grooves of the rail levers and guide pins being fitted to the guide grooves of the cam frames

respectively; and

drums axially coupled to end parts of the shafts.

Therefore, using the gravity of the earth and the moment by the differences in the center of gyration, the weights descend with greater power. However, as a reverse action, when the weights ascend, they ascend near the center of gyration, which reduces the ascending moment, and thereby the weights can be rotated continuously and unlimitedly to produce infinite power.

10

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings, which are included to provide a further understanding of the invention and are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification, illustrate embodiments of the invention and together with the description serve to explain the principles of the invention, wherein:

Fig. 1 shows a front view of a machine for generating power according to the present invention;

20 Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view in an assembled state of the machine for generating power according to the present invention;

Fig. 3 is a partial enlarged view showing the machine of the present invention in a state where weights

(50) centrally move along with guide grooves (41); and

Fig. 4 is a partial enlarged view of Fig. 2.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

5 Detailed description of the present invention will be provided with reference to the accompanying drawings.

The machine for generating power according to the present invention comprises:

frames (10) provided on both sides of the machine
10 to support various parts of the machine;

shafts (20) axially connected to chain sprockets (21) on both sides of upper and lower parts of the frames (10);

rail levers (30) having rail grooves (31) and
15 rotating with chains (22) combined as gear with the chain sprockets (21) by attachment;

cam frames (40) having guide grooves (41) in about D-shape and provided on both sides of the inside of the frames (10);

20 weights (50) falling away from the center of gyration according to the shape of the rail grooves (31) and adding the gravity and the moment, with roll pins (51) being fitted in the rail grooves (31) of the rail levers (30) and guide pins (52) being fitted to the guide

grooves (41) of the cam frames (40) respectively; and

drums (25) axially coupled to end parts of the shafts (20).

As shown in Figs. 1 to 4, the machine for
5 generating power according to the present invention has the frames (10) erected on both sides of the machine to support various parts of the machine, especially to axially support the shafts (20).

The shafts (20) rotate with the chain sprockets
10 (21) combined as gear with the chains (22), and the rail levers (30) having the rail grooves (31) longitudinally are coupled with the chains (22) by attachment at regular intervals.

The weights (50) are fitted between the rail levers
15 (30), wherein the roll pins (51) and the guide pins (52) are rotatably installed in different positions.

As the roll pins (51) are fitted in the rail grooves (31) of the rail levers (30) and the guide pins (52) are fitted into the guide grooves (41) of the cam
20 frames (40), the guide pins (52) move according to the shape of the rail grooves (31), and thus when the weights (50) descend from the right side of the center, they move away from the center of gyration of the shafts (20), as shown in Figs. 1 and 3.

Accordingly, while descending, the weights (50) gain a large moment as well as the gravity.

At this time, the rail levers (30) connected with every joint of the chains (22) and the weights (50) 5 inserted therebetween and slide-operated are respectively and simultaneously connected, with linear parts being kept between rotating parts of half-round of the upper side and that of the lower side, as shown in Fig. 1. As described above, if the weights (50) descend together 10 with the rail levers (30) with a large moment by gravity, the weights (50) and the rail levers (30) positioned in the lower part are reversely ascended.

The ascending weights (50) and rail levers (30) in the lower part move along the left line of the guide 15 grooves (41) shown in the drawing which are formed in a D-shape, to be close to the center of the shafts (20).

Accordingly, the ascending moment is reduced, and due to the power difference with the large moment acting in descending, the descending power of the weights (50) 20 become larger than the ascending power, and thus the machine can be operated continuously and repeatedly.

In the rail levers (30), hook-shaped loops (35) are installed. As shown in Fig. 1, they support horizontally and stably the rail levers (30) piled up in multiple

layers, and are disentangled by disentangling members (37) in the lowest end of the horizontal positions, so that they can rotate to change positions.

The numeral "60" in Figure 4 shows a seesaw shaft.

5 Accordingly, the descending power is lost by the gravity and simultaneously the difference in moments due to the difference in distance from the center of gyration, which is generated in ascending and descending, is added, and thus the weights (50) can be continuously rotated.

10 Further, the drums (25) are axially coupled with the end parts of the shafts (20), and in rotating the drums (25) with the shafts (20), if break pads (26) are approached, the speed of rotation can be controlled as shown in Fig. 2.

15 Also, using the rotational power of the drums (25), rotating power necessary in general industry, general machinery and vehicles such as automobiles, vessels or air crafts can be obtained.

20 In addition, electric power can be obtained by rotating the generator (G) by force.

The present invention described as above provides following advantages and effects:

By using the gravity of the earth and the moment by the differences in the center of gyration, the weights

descend with greater power, but as a reverse action, when the weights ascend, they ascend near the center of gyration, which reduces the ascending moment, and thereby the weights can be rotated continuously and unlimitedly
5 to produce infinite power.

According to the present invention, unlimited power which has been a long-cherished desire of human beings can be achieved.

Also, a perpetual-motion machine which conserves
10 the environment of the earth and which does not produce contaminants but plays a part of substitute energy sources for drained resources can be provided.

Further, power maximizing the efficiency of energy and providing free energy for poor countries can be
15 provided at low costs.

What is claimed is:

1. A machine for generating power comprising:

frames (10) provided on both sides of the machine
5 to support various parts of the machine;

shafts (20) axially connected to chain sprockets
(21) on both sides of upper and lower parts of the frames
(10);

10 rail levers (30) having rail grooves (31) and
rotating with chains (22) combined as gear with the chain
sprockets (21) by attachment;

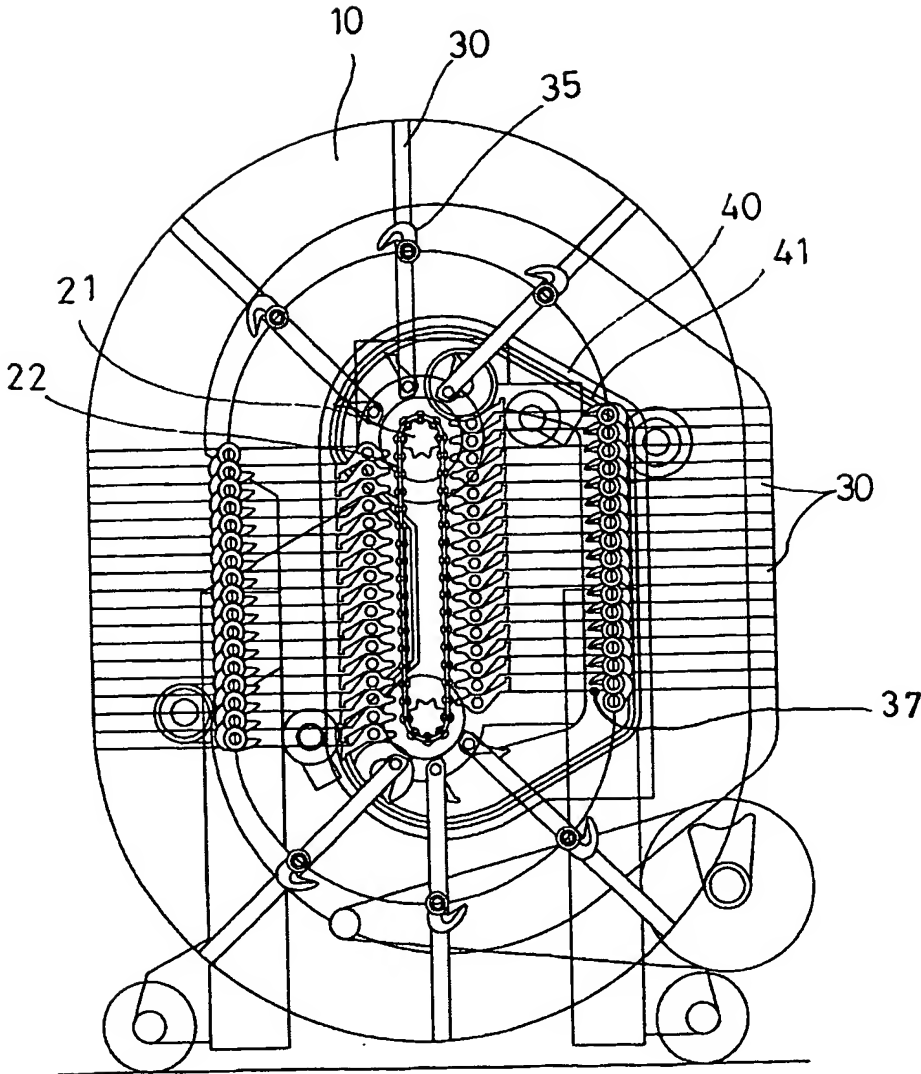
cam frames (40) having guide grooves (41) in about
D-shape and provided on both sides of the inside of the
frames (10);

15 weights (50) falling away from the center of
gyration according to the shape of the rail grooves (31)
and adding the gravity and the moment, with roll pins
(51) being fitted in the rail grooves (31) of the rail
levers (30) and guide pins (52) being fitted to the guide
20 grooves (41) of the cam frames (40) respectively; and

drums (25) axially coupled to end parts of the
shafts (20).

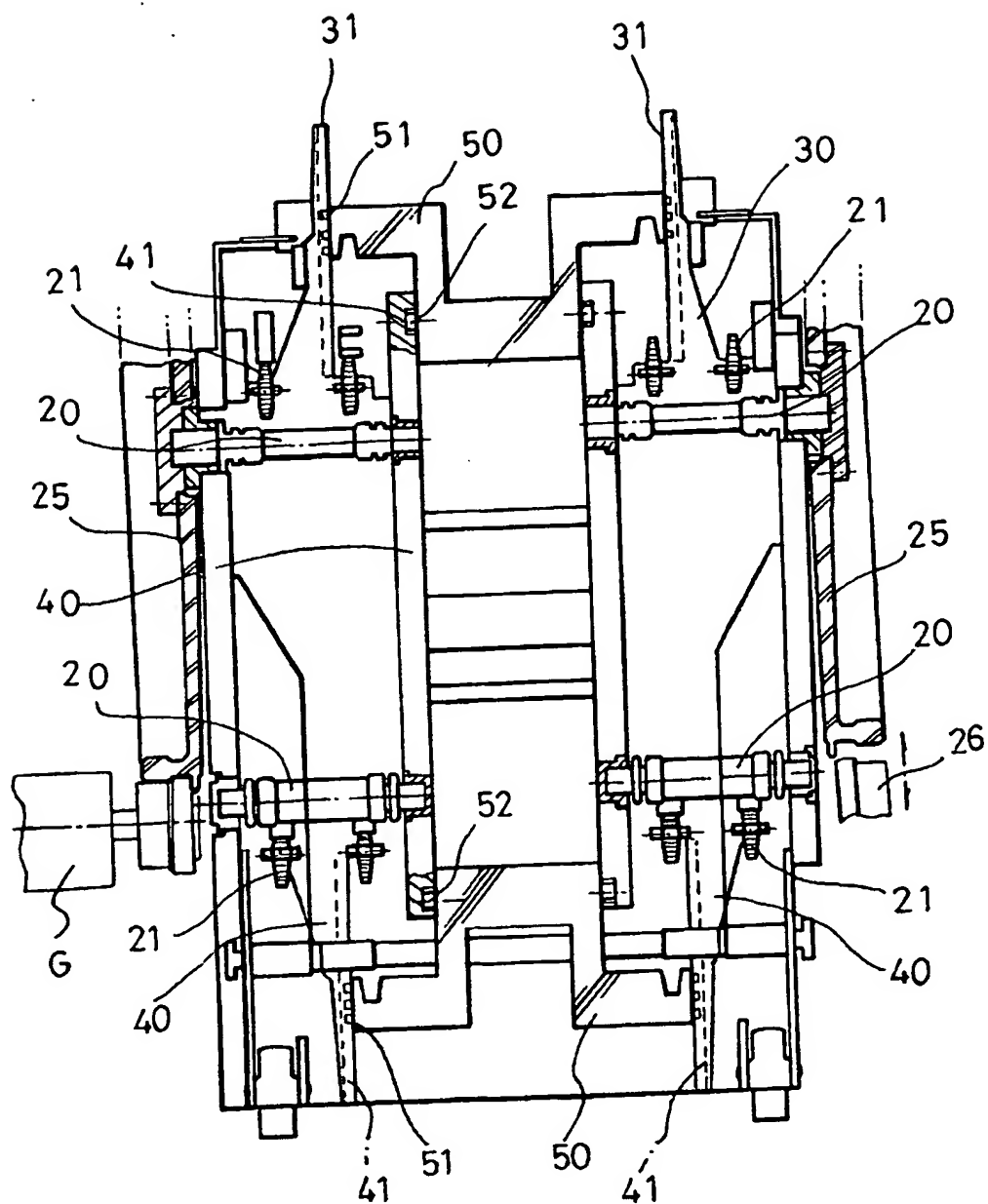
1/4

FIG. 1



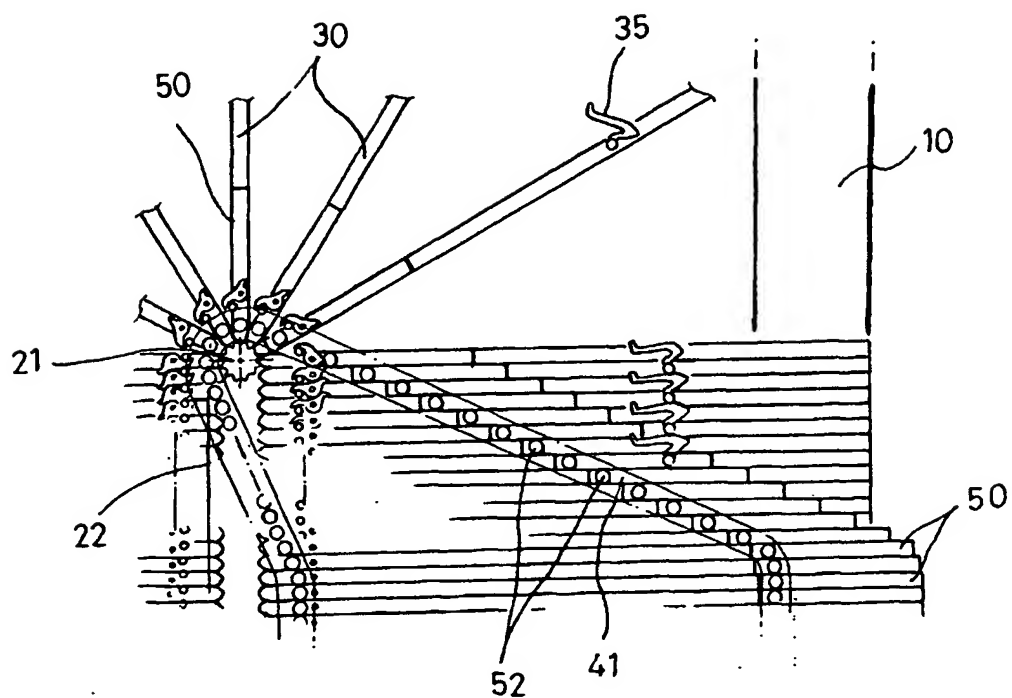
2/4

FIG. 2



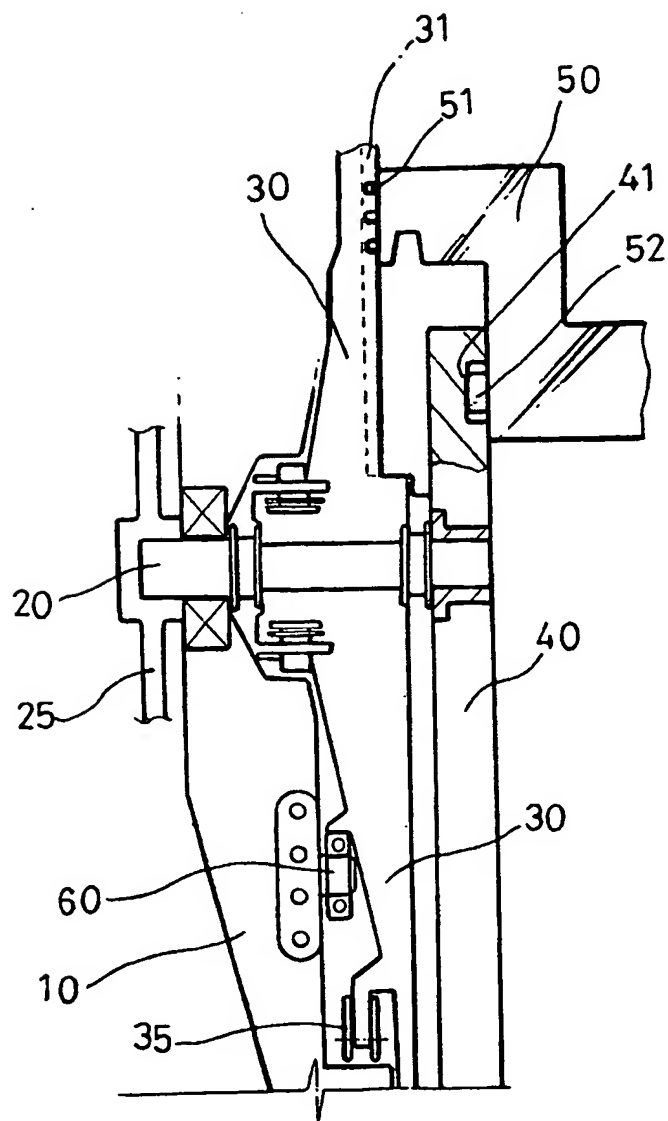
3/4

FIG. 3



4/4

FIG. 4



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/KR03/00279

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC7 F03G 7/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 F03G

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

KR, JP: IPC as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	JP 63-38689 A (Ohama Takashi) 19 February 1988 See the whole document	1
A	Jp 57-93691 (Watanabe Yasuji) 10 June 1982 See the whole document	1
A	JP56-83583 (Ito Hajime) 8 July 1981 See the whole document	1

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

04 JUNE 2003 (04.06.2003)

Date of mailing of the international search report

04 JUNE 2003 (04.06.2003)

Name and mailing address of the ISA/KR



Korean Intellectual Property Office
920 Dunsan-dong, Seo-gu, Daejeon 302-701,
Republic of Korea

Facsimile No. 82-42-472-7140

Authorized officer

SONG, Jay Wook

Telephone No. 82-42-481-5487



Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (July 1998)

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2003-646327

DERWENT-WEEK: 200425

COPYRIGHT 2006 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

TITLE: **Perpetual motion** machine for generating electrical power
has weights that fall away from the center of gyration
according to shape of rail grooves

INVENTOR: DO KIM, J; KIM, J D

PRIORITY-DATA: 2003KR-0006493 (January 30, 2003) , 2002KR-0007597 (February 8, 2002)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
AU 2003207123 A1	September 2, 2003	N/A	000	F03G 007/00
WO 2003067084 A1	August 14, 2003	E	017	F03G 007/00
KR 2003068042 A	August 19, 2003	N/A	000	F03G 007/00

INT-CL (IPC): F03G007/00

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: WO2003067084A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - The machine for generating power includes frames (10) provided on both sides of the machine to support various parts of the machine. Shafts are axially connected to **chain** sprockets (21) on both sides of upper and lower parts of the frames. Rail levers (30) with rail grooves and rotating with **chains** (22) are combined as gear with the **chain** sprockets by attachment. Cam frames (40) with D-shape guide grooves (41) are provided on both sides of the inside of the frames. Weights fall away from the center of gyration according to the shape of the rail grooves and adding the gravity and the moment. Roll pins are fitted in the rail grooves of the rail levers. Guide pins are fitted to the guide grooves of the cam frames. Drums are axially coupled to end parts of the shafts.

USE - For generating power, to provide an infinite power by rotating weights continuously. For use as a **perpetual-motion** machine. For generating and creating rotational energy and electric energy necessary in general industries and vehicles, vessels or aircraft.

ADVANTAGE - Unlimitedly by means of gravity of the earth and the moment due to differences in the center of gyration. Produces energy without energy supply

from the outside and without causing any pollution.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a front view of a machine for generating power.

Frames 10

Chain sprockets 21

Chains 22

Rail levers 30

Cam frames 40

D-shape guide grooves 41

———— KWIC ————

Basic Abstract Text - ABTX (1):

NOVELTY - The machine for generating power includes frames (10) provided on both sides of the machine to support various parts of the machine. Shafts are axially connected to chain sprockets (21) on both sides of upper and lower parts of the frames. Rail levers (30) with rail grooves and rotating with chains (22) are combined as gear with the chain sprockets by attachment. Cam frames (40) with D-shape guide grooves (41) are provided on both sides of the inside of the frames. Weights fall away from the center of gyration according to the shape of the rail grooves and adding the gravity and the moment. Roll pins are fitted in the rail grooves of the rail levers. Guide pins are fitted to the guide grooves of the cam frames. Drums are axially coupled to end parts of the shafts.

Basic Abstract Text - ABTX (2):

USE - For generating power, to provide an infinite power by rotating weights continuously. For use as a perpetual-motion machine. For generating and creating rotational energy and electric energy necessary in general industries and vehicles, vessels or aircraft.

Basic Abstract Text - ABTX (6):

Chain sprockets 21

Basic Abstract Text - ABTX (7):

Chains 22

Title - TIX (1):

Perpetual motion machine for generating electrical power has weights that fall away from the center of gyration according to shape of rail grooves

Standard Title Terms - TTX (1):

PERPETUAL MOTION MACHINE GENERATE ELECTRIC POWER WEIGHT FALL
GYRATORY
ACCORD SHAPE RAIL GROOVE